NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

THE PROPOSED TAX BILL.

The Defences of Our Lakes and

Wammeron, Peb. 2, 1862.

A sudden and saddening change has come upon pepare opinion in regard to the aspect of our foreign relations. Notwithstandins the pacific tone of the public espatches of the British Minister, in regard to the conclusion of the Trent affair, the impression is gaining round in political circles here that it is the purpose of ingland to find some pretext to engage in heatilities gainst the government while we are occupied already rith one gigantic enterprise that severely taxes the pargies and resources of the leyal States. It was tated in this correspondence two weeks ago that well aformed foreign correspondents had unequivocally excessed the opinion that unless some decisive demonstration of the power of the government to crush the reto confirm this statement, and mond school," are apprehensive that the utmost

o Secretary of State, however, does not appear to cipate in these apprahensions. He expresses entire faction at the present attitude of our foreign affairs, and is perfectly composed and serene. He regards the settlement of the Trent affair as the conclu-cion of all immediate difficulties with England. Some of the more timid of the politicians here ex-green fears that the Secretary of State does not properly appreciate the hostile intentions and unscrupu-leus purposes of the English government; but Mr. Seward as experienties for information of these subjects enjoy-d by some others, and all who have unshaken confidence is his segncity pronounce this talk about the imminence f hestilities with England, upon some other ground than hat of the seisure of Meson and filldell, a nimple Wah

THE TAX BILL.

It is endersteed that the Tax bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee of Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon ment of the articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on detailed liquors and other articles of humry, on logacies and probates, on passengers by railroad and other convoyance, newspapers and telegraphic messages. From these neuroes, tiken in connection with the tariff on imports, it is confidently expected, after the most careful investigation, that the government will derive an annual revenue of at least \$150,000,000. This tax bill will give to the United States bonds a sure specie paying security. The committee have also considered the subject of a National Banking law, which will require the deposit of United States stock as security for the bank notes that are circulated as currency.

THE DEFENCES OF OUR LAKES AND RIVERS. e Select Committee on the Defences and Fortifica-of the Great Lakes and Rivers are prepared to make illy the key, of our Northwestern frontier. Their ret will provide also for the establishment a neval depot and national armory upon Lake sigan, probably at or near Chicago, and that preparaary arms and munitions to arm the whole of the ive hundred american vessels on three mand in a fifteen thousand American sailors to three mand British. It is represented by the committhat the majority of the population of the al States is west of the Alleghany Mountains, that line of lake coast exceeds the whole length capes, and that our commerce on the lakes is greater our whole foreign trade. To complete the defen and render communication with all parts of the Northrest secure from interruption by's foreign foe it will also rage to the Mississippi river. It is said that these The report will probably be made on Tuesday. THE RESEL PRIVATEERSMEN RECOGNIZED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from New York, late a prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward yesterday, and in New York and Philadelphia upon a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons, with a view to their exchange for officens of the United States incarcerated in the South. This important and humane course on the part of the government may result in the return of Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Coggswell, Woodruff, Wilcox, Rodgers, and the other officers now held as hounges for these privateers. A general exchange of all the prisoners will, it is believed, speedily follow. The interview of Mr. Ely, in conjunction with several of his associates, members of the House of Repre-

Tork regiment, a prisoner of war, has arrived from Cobia, S. C., and was present at the interview with the mbia, S. C., and was present at the merview with the esident and Secretary of State. He reports that the aith of Colonel Corcoran and the other prisoners there

The President, in sconversation yesterday with Representative Conway, of Kassas, stated that he appointed lames H. Lane Brigadier General, with the express un-terstanding that he was to serve under General Hunter; desire to oblige General Lane, and consequently appointed a large staff to suit and gratify him; that while he hoped and expected an expedition somewhat to his liking would be sent forward under him, he expected it to be done by amicable arrangement with General Hunter. He never intended, and does not now intend, that it shall be independent of General Hunter, or in any way offensive or lishonoring to him; that General Lane must receive his glad if General Hunter, acting within the range of his orders and his sense of duty to the public, can give such

THE APPOINTMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE. sumed, in order, as soon as possible, to dispose of the great number of appointments before them for confirmation. More than three hundred nominations

ARREST OF BEREL SYMPATHIZERS.

Information has reached here that Isaiah Butler, David C. Wattlee, Matthew Hodge and Richard E. Boyle have been arrested at North Branch, Michigan, on the borders ada, upon the charge of destroying the mails at the kins, who was a member of a secret treasonable society called the "Knights of the Golden Square." Hopkins is

ists are in Canada, whose business is to collect money from sympathizing friends, and to forward and receive has from Europe and place them in such socret hennels that they may reach their ultimate destination.

cond brigade of the Italian army, has been as Colonel of the Michigan regiment of Lancers.

THE EXCHANGE OF COL. CORCORAN. It is true, as has been stated, that Gen. Weel, under instructions, asked Gen. Haffer whether, if Smith the pirate, were delivered to him at Norfolk, Col. Corcoran would be restored to liberty and sent North. The answer was in the negative, on the ground of a difference

The Governor of Maryland has requested Colonel D. S Miles to name a day when it will be convenient for him o receive the sword voted to him by the Legislatur of that State, for his gallant services in the batt of his country during his thirty-seven years of duty in the field. The ceremony will take place at Anna

Lieutenant Seymour, of General Morrell's staff, was to-ay presented by Colonel Case with a built proof vest It is perfectly bullet proof, has the external app of a common army vest, and can be worn either v

hundred and fifty occasions many disappointments an heart burnings. An entertainment of this charac-ter is a novelty at the Presidential mansion and the general expression of disapprobation make guests will compensate for the sore disappoint ment and chagrin occasioned to five thousand five hun dred who believe themselves equally entitled to the dis-tinction of an invitation. The whole affair is regarded

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REUNION The reunion at Secretary Sewryd's on Friday, em praced the largest audience of members of the diplomatic corps and their families that has been witnessed at any similar assemblage for a year past. Washington society is cheerful, waiting only for Congress to establish a Snancial system for the government, and for numbine to

THE ARMY. anders' division, in the same capacity, viz:-Quarter

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAG.
All is quiet on the Potomac, and a bright struggling to give consistency to the mud that rend every read impassable.

Corporal R. C. Lowris, Company C, Sixty Second Pena-sylvania regiment, Colonel Black, was instantly killed this morning by the accidental discharge of a revolver which be was carelessly handling in his tent, not sup pooling it to be leaded. The ball passed into the left ten ple, penetrating the brain. His remains will be tak Pittsburg, his late residence, for interment.

A general order will be insued in the morning, in which it is stated that several companies of the Fourth regi-ment of Missouri Volunteers, lately called the Third United States Reserve Corps, have shown themselves mutir and disobedient. The companies have been disarr further orders. The commanding officer at that post will see that these companies are made to work faithfully The officers of these companies, not having joined in that der and military discipline, will be mustered out of th is always willing to listen to complaints and ready to red dress well founded grievances, but he is determined t enforce discipline and obedience to orders. All compa nies, regiments or corps who shall henceforth disobey or-ders or exhibit mutinous dispositions, will be dealt with

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. PRICE. A LESSON IN THE BULES OF WAR.

HEADQUARTHES DEFARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
Major General Price, Commanding, &c., Springfield:
GENERAL—A man calling himself L. V. Nicholas came to my headquarters a day or two since, with a duplicate of your letter of the 12th inst. On being questioned he admitted that he belonged to your service, that he had come in citizen's dress from Springfield, avoiding some of our military posts, and passing through others in disguise, and without reporting himself to the commanders. He said that he had done this by your direction. On being asked for his flag of truce, he pulled from his pocket a dirty handkerchief with a short stick tied to one corner.

INTERESTING AND COURTEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, which passed between
Commodore Porter, of the federal gunboat Essex, and
Captain Miller, of the Comedorate steamer Grampus, is
emphasic on the part of Porter, to say the least, if it is
not quite up to the Chesterfield style of correspondence.—

Come out here, you cowardly rebels, and show your gunboats.

MILLER'S REFLY.

MARINE HEADQUARTERS, }

COLUMBUR, KY., Jan. 13, 1802.

COMMANDEE POWERS, on United States guaboat Resex.—

SIR.—The iron-clad steamer Grampus will meet the Expex at any point and time your honor may appoint, and show you that the power is in our hands. An early reply will be agreeable to your obedient servant.

Captain commanding C. S. I. C. steamer Grampus.

CAPTAIN FORTER'S REJOINDER.

UNITED STATES GURBOAT FREEX, W. D. PORTES, Commanding, FORT JREEKENN, Jan. 18, 1802.

To the traitor Madus Miller, commanding a rebel gunboat called the Grampus.

Commander Porter has already thrashed your gunboat fleet, shelled and silenced your robel batteries at the Iron Banks, chased your miserable and cowardly self down behind Columbus; but if you desire to meet the Exsex, show yourself any morning in Prentys' Bead, and you shall then meet with a traitor's fate.—if you have the courage to stand.

"Ged and our country; 'rebels offend both."

PORITER.

Sale of Confiscated Property.
The fellowing is a notice of a government sale of condiscated property in Kansas.—
There will be sold at public auction, on Menday, Jan.
20, 1862, at Squirgeville, Johnson county, Kansas, a large
number of marcs, cetts, mules, oven, cows, wagons and
young stack. Terms cash. The sale will commence on
the 20th and continue until all the stock is sold.

Col. Com'd'g Second Division Kansas Troops.

By order of Major General Huntur.

The Passage of British Troops Over the Soil of Maine.

that body on the 28th uit., the following communication from the Governor, covering a letter from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the transmis-sion of British troops across the territory of the State of

copy of a letter received by me from the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, containing his answers to the inquiries—which, referring to the order of the Senate of January 13, I had made him sen, for any information concerning the fact which he

ISRAKI, WASHBURN, JR. Der. Jan 21, 1862. MR. SEWAND'S LETTER.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862.

as received. It submits to me an order or the mane of laine. This order resites a statement that a despatch as been received from the Secretary of State of the Inited States, addressed to the Marshal of the United States, and all federal officers in Portland, directing that the agents of the British government shall have all proper facilities for landing and conveying to Canada or else-where troops and munitions of war of every kind, with-out exception. The order then requests you to commupublic interests, all information you may have, if any, is relation to the passage of British troops as so recited, and whether any steps have been taken to prevent such use of American soil within the limits of the State of

lency asks me to advice you whether such permission has been given; and, if such is the fact, then for any incerning it which I may think proper

on the sta or January instant this department was advised, by a telegraphic despatch from Portland, in the State of Maine, that the steamship Bohemian, due there on the 7th inst., was telegraphed of Cape Race, with troops for Canada; and inquiring whether, in case they came to Portland, any different course was to be taken than what has been heretofore pursued, and asking in-

than what has been heretofore pursued, and asking in-structions, in that contingency, by telegraph. Upon this information I replied by the telegraph, giv-ing such directions as the order of the Senate of Maine recites. The immediate grounds for this proceeding were that it was supposed that a passage of the troops and sountitions named across the territory of the United States, by the Grand Trunk Railroad, would save the persons concerned from risk and suffering, which might be feared, if they were left to make their way, in an inbe feared, if they were left to make their way, in an in-clement season, through the loc and snow of a northerly

The principle upon which this concession was made to Great Britain is that, when humanity, or even conveni-ence, renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage for its troops and munitions through the territory of another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it, if it can be dose consistently with its own safety and welfare. It is on this principle that the United States con-tinually enjoy the right of the passage of troops upon the Panama Railroad, across the territories of the republic

The United States claim and enjoy, by the concession of all friendly nations, the kindred comity of entering their ports with ships and munitions of war, and they have conceded a reciprocal comity to the naval marine of Great Britain, France, and indeed all other

tain in the present case, this government must necessarily act upon either a conviction that the passage of the troops and munitions through territory would be injurious or hazardous to the fuse to that Power what would be granted cheerfully to any other, or refuse to grant to Great Britain new what uld have been cheerfully accorded at another time and under some different circumstances.

omplain of the United States for extending such a comity to that Power. If, therefore, there be any danger to be apprehended from it, it must come in the form of direct bestility on the part of the British government against the United States. The United States have not only studiously practiced the most perfect justice in their invated on their part a spirit of friendship towards her as a kindred nation, bound by the peculiar ties of comextended through the territories of the United States to extended through the territories of the United States to perhaps the finest scaport of our country, is a monument of their friendly disposition. The reciprocity treaty, favoring the productions of British North America in the markets of the United States, is a similar monument of

the same wise and benevolent policy.

I shall not affect ignorance of the fact that popasperities have recently appeared in that portion of the British empire, as well as in the British islands, which have seemed to indicate a growing alienation of senti-ment among portions of the British people. But the all this time, beld towards us its customary language o respect and friendship. This government, practicing on tire frankness, yields its full faith to these assurances of the government of Great Britain. The popular aspertheir origin in accidents and misapprehensions of a tem-porary character. While the policy of this government has been to fortify its territories so as to be able to regist all foreign as well as domestic counties, if such enemies must come, it has been equally careful at the same time to secure even greater strength, by showing itself con

istent in ill things, scrupilously just, and, if possible, magnanimous towards all other nations.

It was not supposed, when the directions in question were given, that the State of Maine would feel herself aggrieved by them. At the same time the federal govern nent is fully sensible that in all its proceedings it owes to each of the States the most exact respect for her rights and interests. The State of Maine has been so eminently loyal and patriotic in the present emergency, that the President would not feel himself at liberty to

question are likely to have that effect, they will be cheer fully modified.

I have the henor to be, with the highest consideration your Excellency's obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

News from Hoston. Religion of Resel Princeses—Reports for the Release of Colonel Corooban—Beit Eingfieher

hundred and eighty-six, rank and die, and elevan officers (rebel prisoners), from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe not included in the list. The prisoners who remain are

mostly political.

A public meeting will be held in Fanenti Hall on Wed nesday next, to memorialize Congress for the release of Colonel Corcoran of the gallant New York Sixty-ninth

Colonel Coronan or the gallant New York Sixty-ninth regiment. Mayor Wightman will preside.

Ship Kingfisher, Captain Tay, from Ship Island, in hallant, for Boston, struck on Peaked Hill bare at twelve e'clock last night. She beat over and went ashore on the boach. She had three feet of water in her hold at high water to-day. The crew was saved.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Condition of Affairs at Vera Cruz.

Spanish Officials in the Public Offices.

Resident Spaniards Compelled to Leave the Country,

By the arrival at this port of the Brig E Baldwin

Spanish frigates, three French steam frigates, two British frigates, and four men-of-war at Antone Lazardo. Four large British screw steamers and a Spanish trans-port were passed by the Baldwin going up. There were about seven thousand Spanish soldiers in the city. No French or English. When the Baldwin

the gate on the mole. On the 6th the French flag was hoisted at the gate, the English at the southeast, and the Spanish on the northeast corners of the city. No flag was displayed on the Castle.

There had been a few shots fired at the pickets outside.

of the town on the Sunday previous to the Baldwin leaving. No business was doing in the town, the Mexi-Provisions scarce and very high.

is fast se possible. On the 4th of January an extra teamer, with a large number on board, sailed for Mavana; they arrived from Tampico, and reported having been driven from there. The Spaniards had placed

sargoes, but could find no one to receive them, the owners being Mexicans, had left. One was the brig Yeaus from

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

The War Feeling—Hostility to the United States—Organization of the Militin— What Canada Expects to Gain by War— Expect Position of Maine—Necessity of Fertifications on the Frontier, &c. OUR QUEBRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Quante, Jan. 26, 1862.

Public opinion in Canada is decidedly hostile to the
United States. In some quarters the feeling takes the
form of pretended sympathy for the Southern rebels,
about whose condition, alms, prospects and principles a
profound ignorance prevails among the provincials. In gers cherish for the rich man next door. With a few ex foster a bittorly unfriendly feeling against our people and our institutions. The most moustron people and our institutions. The most mountrous calumnies against the United States government and people are daily invented by a knot of ready insertion in the papers, and eager credence among with us as the mere vagabonds who have nothing to k have succeeded, once or twice, by a statement of the in eading one or two persons to a calmer view of the situa tion, and a rational sense of their interest at the present orisis. But the lucid interval was of brief dura tion, and was followed by a paroxyem of increased severity. To the bulk of the Canadian people surrender of Slidell and Mason secues to have been a disappointment. It envenomed rather than diminished their spite, and it certainly incrossed the contempt for Americans which is infused into Canadian opinion by the influence of the British ofthan ever, and the reorganization of the militia proceeds steadily. The first arrivals from sea in the spring will bring to the province large supplies of modern arms of every description. By that time it is expected that

an enmity toward the United States, and such re-markable boatile preparations, except on the theory that There is good reason to believe that both the provincia government and the commanding officers of the British army in Canada expect, and are anxious for, war with the United States. The twin organs of government bitterest anti-American papers in the province. Nothing ed States in their weak spots. Troops, after the surrec der of Mason and Sildell, were estentationally detailed for bridge; and surveys are still being vigorously presecuted with a view to the erection of forts which would be

One is driven to ask-in view of this exhibitio of temper and these preparations—what motive Canada can have in seeking war with the United States, financial interests. Let me give you an answer which

Canada wants a winter outlet to the sea. For nearly six months each year the only practicable outlet is thinly peopled and poor, this isolation could be endured but of late years it has been keenly felt and bitterly deplored. An extension of the Grand Trunk Railway to Halifax has been proposed as a remedy. But the three hundred and fifty miles of railroad which would have to be built would coat fully \$30,000,000—more than either the road would pass so close to the frontier of the United States easy for American guerrillas to destroy it; and even if it were protected, it is felt that a single line of railway, five hundred miles long, running through a desert with an

the presented, it is fold that a single line of railway, ave hondered miles long, running through a desert with an Arctic temperature, would be a very inadequate outlet for a people numbering nearly three millions, and advancing daily in wealth and importance.

It will seem, on your side of the line, a preposterous notion, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that many of the leading minds of Canada have resolved to get Maine, if they can. They say that they require Portland, the term minus of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, that it is a geographical necessity for them to possess it, that the present results of the minus of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, that it is a geographical necessity for them to possess it, that the present results of the minus of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, that it is a goographical necessity for them to possess it, that the present troubles of the United States afford them an opportunity of sasteing it, which may rever occur again; that Maine belongs to them goographically the same possess of the same possess, and trouble in the forward.

In reflecting upon these somewhat startling protensiens, you will not fall to recall to mind several paragraphs which have lately appeared in ministerial prints in Eggland, on the subject of presented and the same and

ppeared on the surface. To me it seems that, so long as the civil war lasts in the United States, the State of Maine, and especially the

town of Portland, will occupy a position of peculiar peril. It was lately stated by a British officer, whose opinions rere entitled to respect, that had war resulted from the Mason Slidell imbroglio Portland would have been in the possession of the British within fift en days after the laration of war; and further, that it would never have een given up so long as Great Britain held a foot of ter ritory on this continent. False attacks, he added, might be made at Boston, Philadelphia and New York, but the real point of attack would be Portland; for it and it alone was of strategical value

the secession of the Southern States to be followed by the forcible seizure, by Great Britain, of the most northasterly State of the Union, no time should be lost in ren dering Portland impregnable. Your large military population and your thorough railway and telegraph system of Actually guarantee your whole country against land at-tacks. But the naval superiority of Great Britain is so overwhelming that very few of your seaports, except New York, could be defended against well planned attacks from the sea. Happily, it is in the ed with Rodman guns, will defy even the iron-clad vessels which Great Britain is building. It is probable that an hour's careful firing from a fifteen of twenty-inch Rodman gun would settle the account of the Warrior very thoroughly. But n time should be lost in preparing for the worst. Fresh cases of quarrel will naturally arise as the ain, urged on by the cotton spinners on the one hand, and ready than it was two months ago to draw the sword.

If Portland were properly fortified, it is hardly prob

ble that Canada would gain much—even independently of the immediate commercial ruin which would ensue—by

the province are of the most elementary description and whose barbette guns (smooth twenty-fours) could not be worked many hours after an enemy had resched Point Levi, now entirely undefended. On the land side there is a ditch, glacis and a labyrinth of walled passages to the garrison; within, several barracks and other build ings are now innocently considered bombproof by the garrigon, but would not maintain that reputation many seconds after a ten-inch shell had dropped on their roof. The key of Canada, however is Montreal. In the event of war, it would evidently be the duty of the United States to move an army upon Montreal, and it would seem that the British would have to got in the plain on the south side of the river to protect it. If they could not hold St. Lambert, Montreal would necessarily fall, and Quebec would maturally follow. A notion provails here to the effect that the Upper Canadian lakes could be protected by a fleet of British guaboats cent up the exsention of any such project. In the first place, the first sleet, the first sleet and the sleet of British for the country of the canal at or near Cornwall, which could be done by a single battain in a night; and this would be followed by a science of the Grand Trunk Raitway in the neighborhood of Brockville. Of course these operations would involve fighting; but the numerical inferiority of the British on land ought to enable the United States gones have been constructed upon the search of the provinces would be cut of the first place, the wast of coal would prove a sorious bar to their evolutions. There is no coal in Consta, and if an American army held Brockville, British gunboats on the lakes would soon be harmless enough.

It would be easy to pursue this fain of argument so as to show conclusively that Canada is far more likely to be a loser than a gainer of she succeeds in persuading England to attempt to soize Maine for her the control of the province of the pr is Montreal. In the event of war, it would evidently b

peace; the Mason-Slidell affair has already cost Montreal perchant and every bank in the province. To Canada necessity, and those Canadians who talked of remaining neutral in the event of war between the United States more common sense than the provincials of the present day, who are hoping and scheming for war in the absurd

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTHERS MONROR, Feb. 1, 1862. St. John's Day by a brilliant festival last evening inside the fortress. A bountiful supper was pariaken of and In consequence of the foggy and stormy weather flag of truce was sent to Crancy Island to-day.

The Colonel of the D'Epineuil Zouaves deales posi-tively the statements of the commander of the Ericsson, that the captain of the John Trucks was sent forward by the Colonel, and that the Colonel took comare expected to leave for Annapolis to-morrow morning. troops at Gloucester Point and 6,000 or 7,000 at York. town. An attack is constantly expected from Gen. Wool

in the rear of Yorktown.

The Barnside Expedition.

[From the Norfolk Pay Book, Jan. 21.]

One week ago to-day we made use of the following language, whichour readers will perceive has been verified almost to the very letter:—

"We can tell them now for their comfort that a few of their old hulks are at hatteras, but in such a crippled condition as to be unable to make a movement, or even to go back home. Their grand army that embarked on board of the fiest is mostly in giths become of the deep ocean buried, 'or safely into Pavy Jones' locker."

We publish elsewhere an account of the disaster to this expedition from a Northern paper, in which they have labored with their usual skill to put the best place on this matter. We have in our possession much other information from the same source, which we are mable to crowd in to-day.

General Buruside throws the blame on the contractors for the failure of the expedition. These are his words, as credited to him by a letter writer from Hatteras:—

"The contractors have relined me." We have no room for comment, but can assure the General he should not censure his friends, the confractors, about this little matter, for if it had not been for them he would never have ventured on this expedition. They prompted it for their own aggrandizement, and used his ambition as a means to carry it out. Let him blame his own foolhardiness rather. If he ever gets back to his own land alive it will be much more than we expect.

We also publish the Southern account of this expedition, as obtained from an escaped Yankee. He represents the thing in its true colors we expect. He says they have lost eighteen vessels, and from one of them 300 of the 500 soule on board were destroyed.

We are satisfied, as we said several days ago, that the backbone of this expedition is broken, and that is is not in a condition at present to do us harm. They will be forced to remain there to recuperate, which will give us ample time to prépare for them. All we have to do now is to basten up our preparations.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The Rebels Anticipating the Blessings of Peace.

Rebel Account of Humphrey Marshall's Victory (?)

THE REBEL STEAMER CALHOUN

HER COMMANDER --- WHO HE IS.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONVENTION.

A DYING CROAN OF A REBEL GENERAL.

Explosion of a Rebel Laboratory in Richmond.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Interesting Correspondence of Rebel Newspapers.

LARGE SALE OF SLAVES IN TENNESSER.

We have received the Richmond Disputch of January

28 and 29, with other Southern papers, from which we glean the following interesting news of matters in ENGLAND AND THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

EXETER HALL THE OPPONENTS OF THE REBELS—THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGLAND—ENGLAND THE ALLY OF THE SOUTH—THE HOPES OF THE

ceive that the established success of the Southern confederacy will render England, in the first place, independent of the United States for cotion; that, next, it will throw the rich carrying trade of the South into her hands; that next, it will relieve her trade to those States of the heavy tariff by which it will always be embarrassed by the Northern govornment; that by these means is will permanently cripple her only commercial and manufacturing rival in the world; that it would arrest and paralyze forever the growth and progress of those democratic principles which have threatened the permanency of her own institutions, and of those of all Europe; and which, if the American Union could be restored would, in the end, autwort order, law and constitutional liberty throughout the world. We need not speak of the additional security given to her Canadian and other possessions in America by the dismemberment of a power whose Northern organs and statesmen have openly and shamelessly declared that they intended hereafter to annex and absorb all the British territory on this continent: and by the acquisition of a great and gailant ally in the Southern Confederacy, so that she will have the varieting Northern States hereafter between the upper and nether mill stones. He that cannot see how wast and varied are the vital interests of England in the Southern cause must be wiffully blind. Certainly none see and admit it more clearly and emphatically han the North, which, from the beginning of this contest, has instinctively recignized Repland as an ally of the South and an enemy school the North would sener or later have to confront to arms or imploriously fly from her presence.

It is itle to suppose that English statesmen do not discert the cloden moment to pass before, they make it sure. The fanatical element of English suciety, were it ever so much inclined, could make no beadway against the obvious requirements of her interests and policy. The emigration to America of the Puritan element, relieved Great Britain of a

GEN. FLOYD ASSIGNED TO COMMAND A